



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

have special reference to the universality and the permanent power of Greek literature. Professors Perry, Wheeler, Woodbridge, and Lodge of Columbia were assisted by Professors Shorey and Prescott of Chicago, Smyth of Harvard, Capps of Princeton, Perrin of Yale, and Charles F. Smith of Wisconsin, a representative body of American classical scholars of whom their fellows need not be ashamed. Professor Shorey opens the course with an introductory lecture on the Study of Greek Literature, and Professor Lodge closes it with one on Greek Influence on Roman Literature.

One would not expect to find in a collection of ten lectures by ten different men either unity or a consistent picture of the subject. The result, however, is far more attractive than any brief history of the subject that I remember. Such histories have always seemed dull, but this is not dull as a whole. Minor inconsistencies there are of course; but the shifting point of view lends a variety that more than compensates. There is unevenness of style, some unevenness of treatment, but that doesn't matter. It leads one to turn back and compare; and who does that with a regular history of literature? The total effect is that our sense of variety in that great expression of the Greek mind during a millennium or so is enhanced, and yet one gets the impression of unity after all. Especially if one turns back after the last chapter and reads again the introductory lecture. If perspective was lost anywhere meantime, that restores it, putting the emphasis where it belongs, and putting it there with that vigor and that wealth of metaphor and allusion which make Professor Shorey always readable even when one doesn't agree.

Each lecturer had a difficult task, to sum up in an hour, and in a way to hold an audience, one phase of a large subject. Different methods were demanded, and have generally been applied successfully. No doubt it was partly personal interest in the topics that led the present reviewer to find special merit of presentation in the chapters on the lyric, on tragedy, and on philosophy. The last is certainly not a subject that is easy to present to a general audience fairly as well as entertainingly. One could not go very deep; but Professor Woodbridge brings out, with just emphasis and occasionally an epigrammatic humor, the points that we all need to keep in mind if we would see aright the relations of Hellas to our intellectual world. The chapter on the Hellenistic period sometimes loses perspective. In expounding the serious importance of his topic, Professor Prescott was bound not to dwell on the vast superiority, for our educational use, of the preceding age; we can find no fault with that. But it is late in the day to speak of the Homeric Epic as "innocent of structural unity" (p. 254). "The Iliad and Odyssey remain the best constructed long poems in the world", as Professor Shorey says (p. 9). To say that "character-treatment is successfully initiated <in the Hellenistic

period>, though never becoming so deeply introspective as in modern literature" (p. 233) is to fall into a common error, but an error none the less. Homer's "characterizations are far more subtly individualized than is generally believed", Mr. Shorey remarks (p. 10). No subtler character-treatment than that of Sophokles has ever been seen. What remains true is only that morbid or bizarre types of character are more often treated sympathetically now than in the classical literature that has come down to us. But that is a different statement.

As a whole the book was well worth printing; may it circulate widely.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

THOMAS D. GOODELL.

Index Verborum Catullianus. By Monroe Nichols Wetmore. New Haven: Yale University Press (1912). \$2.00.

This index increases the obligation under which Professor Wetmore has previously placed the world of classical scholarship by his Index Verborum Vergilianus (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 6.101-103, 109-111), to which the Index Catullianus is a companion volume both in style of binding and in elegance of type and paper. While based on the latest edition of Ellis (Oxford text), it contains also the variants occurring in the six most recent editions, Baehrens-Schulze, Haupt-Vahlen, Riese, Mueller, Friedrich, and Merrill. The chief difference between this index and that of Vergil is the omission of manuscript variants, for which the student is referred to the new Oxford text.

An index is a curious thing. It requires an unusual type of mind to produce a good one, and a good one is an unmixed benefit to all who want to make a thorough study of an author. Even a casual glance, however, is apt to bring to light some interesting things. In Catullus, for example, the most common verbs, omitting *sum*, are *amo*, *dico*, *do*, *fero*, and *possum*, a most illuminating indication of the armory of a lover. The personal character of Catullus's poems is shown by the fact that *ego* occurs 240 times, *tu* 252 times; *meus* is found 84 times, *tuus* 75 times. *Miser* occupies a large rôle and *maestus* is common. The negatives *neque* and *non* occur 124 times and 143 times respectively, showing that our lover was stronger on the negative than the positive side. He exclaims *o!* some 84 times and is much inclined to the exaggerated (*omnis* 76 times, *magnus* 33 times). Interesting from the point of view of style is the fact that *et* (193 times) outnumbers *que* (187 times). In the epic poets *que* is far ahead of *et*. Perhaps the verse has something to do with it. Of course *hic* is the common demonstrative (132 times); *ille* is found 82 times, is only 46 times. Here, too, we have a different usage in Vergil, who avoids *is*. Further examination would doubtless disclose many other interesting facts.

GONZALEZ LODGE.